

## **Muslim Saints of Nizamabad and Adilabad**



### **Mausoleum of Hazrat Shaikh Abdul Quader Jilani R.A.**

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Published by

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First Published 1442/2021

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Dear Mr. Hafeez Sahib  
Wa Alaykum Assalaam,

Jazakallah for your sincere time and efforts it is an impressive contribution Indeed, it is a nice English Translation and will help us to share with English speaking people. There are certain places need to be updated in your translation. May Allah SWT bless you with the spiritual support of Hadrat Syed Jalaluddin Jamalul Bahar Mashooq Rabbani.

I believe we should enhance the compilation done by Hazrath Syed Aulia Quadri RA around some 55 years ago-- there are other historical books (should be available in A.P. Archaeology

and State Central Library and other libraries. I know some books such as Mishkat un Nubuwwah by Hazarath Syed Ghulam Ali Shah R.A., Mahboob-Zil-Menon - Tadkiray Aulia Deccan page 248 and Tawariqul Auliya second part page 528. Insha Allah, Ali pasha will gather the information on Hadrat Mashooq Allah R.A from the above-mentioned books and from other sources and we will print a revised edition soon. Once again, thank you and our heartfelt appreciation for your translation work.

Wassalam.

Kind Regards,

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## Preface

This book “ Muslim Saints of Nizamabad & Adilabad” and this is a new book and which is published in the year 2021 in the English language. Please note it is a biography book about the Sufi Saints of Nizamabad and Adilabad region. I am publishing this book upon its translation into the English language from Urdu news papers and books.

This is a small book in which the biographies of Sufi Saint masters of Nizamabad region are added and in this book there are some great achievements of these great Sufi Masters of Deccan (South India) from Nizamabad region, which is not yet known to the general, persons and other persons are published in a very interesting style so for this reason the readers will find great interest and attention in this matter.

From the above facts and details, if the readers will starts reading this book's first chapter and will not stop its reading till they will reach its last chapter as in this book some interesting events and as well as other great miracles and endeavours of holy saint are added and these holy Sufi saints were passed away from the world many centuries years ago.

Even though this is small book but due to its importance it is so great due to coverage of

many interesting events and positive information in it so it is like an ocean of knowledge and information of the holy saint and who was passed away from the world upon doing his great endeavours and many hard tasks for the preaching and propagation work of Islam in the foreign lands so this book is small, one but it will present the ocean of knowledge and information for the guidance of people towards the right path of Islam. This book is edited and formatted as per the great book 'Muslim saints and Mystics' (Tadhkirtal *al-Awliya* by Farid al din Attar) which is very famous in the Western world among the English knowing persons. So for this reason there will be some small differences in it while comparing with the Urdu books and its literature. The aim of this book is to present in the Western world where there is great search and demand of the books of Sufism and biographies of holy saints who lived and spent their entire lives for the preaching and propagation of Islamic religion in all corners of the world as per tradition and practice of Allah's last prophet.

To write about these great Sufi saints of the Nizamabad region is not only it is difficult and but it is very hard task as they were not only great pious personalities of their time in Deccan (South India) region but they were also a great Sufi Masters in the Deccan area who struggled



hard for the preaching and propagation of Islam centuries ago, so in brief among them some were Qu'tubs (highest cadre in spiritual pivot at axis) of their time in the Deccan (South India) region and who did many great endeavours for the preaching and propagation of Islam in South India and around it and there was no such personality during their time. In this book there are seven chapters are added. And the first episode of the book about a brief biography of Hazrat Khaja Bande Nawaz Gesu Daraz Gulbarga is added as for felicity and blessing.

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In the praise of Hazrat Haq Raj Ali Sahib  
 Nirmal



Mausoleum of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya in Delhi

Shah of Deccan, you are a saint who has arrived in Nirmal.

Islam advanced in Nirmal as a result of your kind efforts.

You have done a lot of service in the history of the Deccan.

Your services are known in the Deccan and other places.

Oh Shah of Nirmal, Hafeez has visited your place many times.

Hafeez has been living near your place for a number of years.

Hafeez is your slave in your big court of justice in Nirmal.

So do not return him or other individuals from your court.

Hafeez is attempting to translate a Persian book,  
assist him.

So everything can be successful with your kind  
assistance.

Oh Shah of Nirmal, so favour not only Hafeez but  
the others.

As your place has been famous for a long time for  
kind help,

By Mohammed Abdul Hafeez B.Com  
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## **Muslim Saints of Nizamabad and Adilabad**

### **1.The brief biography of Hazrat Khaja Bande Nawaz Gesu Daraz Gulberga**



### **The political background**

During the early 20 years of the 14th century, the Khilji Kingdom of Delhi met its downfall, but actually its downfall started at the time when Sultan Alauddin Khilji died, and he was the greatest king and successfully administered and he was also a powerful ruler of the kingdom, and during his period there was peace and security for the people in the kingdom. He tried hard for the following reforms, and he was most successful in this matter. 1. Economic reforms 2. Organization of states 3. Corruption. 4. Price control of the essential commodities

Because of the aforementioned reforms and facilities, which have placed the general public in the best and most comfortable situation possible, As per the saying of Hazrat Nasiruddin Chirag Dehlavi, "The general population of the kingdom was in a condition of great comfort and happiness." In the year 1320 A.D., the ruler of Dabulpur Punjab's governor, Ghazi Khan, proceeded towards Delhi, occupied it, and declared himself Sultan Ghyasuddin Tughlaq. After him, and after five years during the year 1325 A.D., Sultan Mohammed Bin Tughlaq was crowned in the Delhi Kingdom, and the great historian Ziauddin wrote about him the following details in the history book of "*Feroze Shahi Kings*," which are as follows: "Allah created his personality to be wonderful and strange in the

eyes of mankind for the following reasons:1.  
Contrary to nature

For the reasons stated above, historians and learned people were unable to comprehend his nature and activities. He was a great learned person as well as a genius Sultan, but he took many wrong and useless decisions that brought many bad and dangerous results in the Kingdom, and for these reasons, the general population has undergone many disastrous problems and difficulties during his ruling period.

In the year 1347 A.D., Alauddin Hasan Bahaman Shah, who was Amir (governor) of the Deccan (South India), declared his Bahmani Kingdom in the Deccan (South India), and in this way the rule of the Bahmani Kingdom was started, and he made the capital of his kingdom Gulberga. Mohammed Bin Tughlaq died in the year 1351 A.D. in Delhi, and he was succeeded by Feroze Shah Tuglaq, who immediately after his crowning began arrangements for the collection of pardon letters from the families and persons who had met the injustice and great difficulties caused by the former Sultan, Mohammed Bin Tughlaq, and placed all those papers in the Sultan Mohammed Bin Tughlaq's grave in Delhi. This shows the great injustice and problems caused by the Sultan Mohammed Bin Tughlaq during his period of rule



due to his wrong and controversial decisions and royal orders in the kingdom.

## **The religious background**

During the fourteenth century, there was a start to the preaching of the following knowledges by the Sufi saints, and due to their endeavours and hard tasks, there was great progress in this matter.

1. Basic teachings and practical knowledge of Islam
2. Basic teachings and practical knowledge of Sufism

Due to the above reason, the Sufi Saints of the Deccan (South India) were used to present the religion of Islam in a shape and format that would be acceptable in Indian society and culture. For this reason, there were discussions at the time about the *Zaheri* (outward) aspect of the Islamic religion, and for this reason, the teachings of this aspect were adopted by the Sufi Saints for their propagation work of Islam among the general public. For the above reason, the following things were in progress: 1. Reading of the books of Sufi saints 2. Sufi books explanation work 3. Importance was given to ethics. 4. The teaching of Arabic language. 5. The teaching of *Hadith* (traditions of Allah's prophet). 6. Exegesis of the Quran

During the above century, there was great interest in learning, and religious study was begun due to the reach of the theory of "the unity of existence" of Sheikh Abkar Mohiuddin Ibn Arabi in India. There is also another piece of information that is available: that of Fakher Uddin Iraqi, who died in the year 1289 A.D. and who also spread the above thoughts of Ibn Arabi in India. Not only were Ibn Arabi's books distributed in India until the reign of Feroze Shah, but there was also progress in discussions and an explanation of his works. The above works were discussed in the letters of learned people in India. Due to the slogan (Nara) of "*Anal Haq*" ("I am the Truth"), there was a *Fatwa* (a religious proclamation) by Feroze Shah for the death penalty. Due to the importance of Islamic law and Islamic *fiqh* (Islamic jurisprudence), Ibn Arabi became famous and well known as Abu Hanifa Thani.

### **Brief biography.**

During the above period, Hazrat Khaja Bande Nawaz Gesu Daraz was born on the 4th of Rajab, 721 Hegira. In Delhi. Syed Muhammad Hussaini, commonly known as Hazrat Khaja Banda Nawaz Gesu Daraz, Shahbaz, Buland Pervaz, and Muharram Razwa Niaz (July 13, 1321–November 1, 1422), was a famous Sufi saint from India of the Chishti Order who advocated understanding, tolerance, and harmony among various religious

groups. As per the reference of Syed Ashraf Jahangir Samnani, Khaja Sahib belongs to the *Sadat* (descendant of the prophet's family) family of Khurasan, and those *Sadat* family members were well known and famous as Gesu Daraz.

Khaja Bande Nawaz Gesu Daraz was a Murid (disciple) of the noted Sufi saint of Delhi, Hazrat Nasiruddin Chiragh Dehlavi. After the death of Chiragh Dehlavi, Gesu Daraz took on the mantle of his successor (*Khalifa*). When he moved to Daulatabad around 1398 A.D., owing to the attack of Timur on Delhi, he took the Chishti Order to South India. He finally settled down in Gulbarga, at the invitation of the Bahamani Sultan, Taj ud-Din Firuz Shah. Banda Nawaz was born to Syed Muhammad Hussaini in Delhi in 1321 A.D. At the age of four, his family shifted to Daulatabad, in the Deccan (now Maharashtra). In 1397 A.D., he went to Gulbarga, Deccan (presently in Karnataka), at the invitation of Sultan Taj ud-Din Firuz Shah.

At the age of fifteen, he returned to Delhi for his education and training under Nasiruddin Chiragh Dehlavi. He was also a very enthusiastic student of Hazrat Kethli, Hazrat Tajuddin Bahadur, and Qazi Abdul Muqtadir. After teaching at various places such as Delhi, Mewath, Gwalior, Chander, Aircha, Chatra, Chanderi, Miandhar, Baroda, Khambayat, and Gulbarga in 1397 A.D., he died in Gulbarga in November 1422 A.D. His given name and

patronymic were Abul-Fatah, and his title was Gesu Daraz. Among the scholars and theologians, he was Sheikh Abul-Fatah Sadruddin Muhammad Dehlavi, but people called him Khaja Banda Nawaz Gesu Daraaz.

Khaja Sahib had a good nature of taking care of and comforting other people instead of himself, and whatever was presented to him by any person, he would use to distribute the same to other needy and poor persons immediately. For this reason, his teacher Nasiruddin Chirag Dehlavi awarded him the title "*Gesu Daraz*." Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq once transferred his capital to Daulatabad (Devgiri), and with Bande Bawaz went many scholars, theologians, and mystics. His parents also moved to the area. He was four years old at the time, and Malik-ul-Umar Hazrat Syed Ibrahim Mustafa, his maternal uncle, was the governor of Daulatabad. When Sultan Mohammed Bin Tughlaq was ordered to shift his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad, Khaja Saheb came to Daulatabad with his parents. His father, Syed Yousuf Hussaini alias Raju Khattal, died in the year 1330 A.D. After five years, Khaja Saheb came back to Delhi along with his mother and brother.

In the year 1336 A.D., Khaja Saheb and his brother became disciples of Nasiruddin Chirag Dehlavi, and Khaja Saheb got the caliphate from him in the year 1336 Hegira. During this year,

Nasiruddin Chirag Dehlavi died on the 18th of Ramazan. Three days after the death of his great Sufi master Nasiruddin Chirag Dehlavi, Khaja Saheb became the special caretaker of the shrine of Nasiruddin Chirag Dehlavi.

### **In Delhi.**

On the death of his father, his mother grew angry with his brother, and he returned to Delhi. He was fifteen years old at that time. He had heard a lot about Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya and Hazrat Nasiruddin Roshan Chiragh Dehlavi from his father and maternal grandfather, and so his devotion grew with them. One day he went to pray in the Jama-Majid of Sultan Qutubuddin. There he saw Hazrat Sheikh Nasiruddin Mahmud Chiragh Dehlavi and pledged obedience to him in the month of Rajab. Under the guidance of Hazrat Nasiruddin Chiragh Dehlavi, he engaged himself in prayers and meditation and so much enjoyed them that he forbade studies and requested his teacher allow him to do so. Hazrat Nasiruddin denied him permission and instructed him to study with attention *Usool-e-Bizoori*, *Risals Shamsia*, *Kashaf*, and *Misbah*, so he restarted the studies under the guidance of renowned teachers.

### **Title Gesu-Daraaz.**

One day Khaja Sahib and other disciples lifted the palanquin bearing Hazrat Nasiruddin. His long

hair stuck into the foot of the palanquin (Palki) and hurt him severely, but he did not disentangle them out of love and respect for the teacher. When Hazrat Nasiruddin learned of the episode, he was overjoyed and recited the Persian couplet:

"Har ki Murid Syed Gesu Daraaz shud Vallah khilaf-e-nest ki Uoo ishq baaz shud," says the poet. ("Syed Gesu Daraaz has pledged his obedience; there is nothing wrong with it because he has deeply fallen in love.")

He thus gained the title "Gesu-Daraaz."

For a period of 40 years, he was busy in Delhi with the preaching and teaching work of Islam. As per his mother's instruction, he was married at the age of 40. The details of his sons and daughters are mentioned as follows: 1. Two sons 2. Three daughters On November 11, 1398 A.D., he migrated to Doulatabad from Delhi with his family members and parents, and he was 80 years old at the time. From Bahdurpur, Gwalior, Bahandir, Chanderi, Baroda, Sultanpur, Khambait, Khaja Sahib and his family members arrived in Doulatabad.

During the above-mentioned long journey of many days, many thousands of his devotees welcomed and greeted him on his way through the old Indian cities. As per records of history, it is clear that Khaja Sahib was advised by his disciples to find

his final resting place in Doulatabad near his father's grave, but due to the invitation of Sultan Feroze Shah Bahmani to visit Gulberga city, Khaja Sahib left from Doulatabad and reached Gulberga city. In the year 1400 A.D., he arrived in the land of Gulberga. His shrine is located on the western side of the Gulberga fort, where he spent some time, but due to some differences with the Sultan, he left that place and shifted to the present area where his tomb is situated.

Khaja Sahib was busy in Gulberga city for a period of 22 years in preaching and teaching work as well as the writing of Islamic books. He died on the 16th of Ziqad in the year 825 Hegira. He advised his disciples to bury him in the city of Khuldabad, but due to some unknown reason, he was buried in Gulberga.

## **Works.**

Khaja Sahib authored many books, so in this matter, it is not confirmed how many books he has authored. According to historical records, he wrote a total of 105 books. According to the book "Alkwaraq," he wrote 125 books. In the book "*Sair Mohammed*," 36 books are mentioned, and in the book "*Tariq Habibi*," 45 books are mentioned. He has written many books, in which he has discussed the following subjects: 1. Understanding of Quranic exegesis. 2. Traditions of Allah's last

prophet 3. *Fiqah* (Islamic Jurisprudence). 4. Kalam (speech). 5. Sufism.

## 6. Poetry

Band Nawaz authored about 195 books in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu. His magnum opus, *Tafseer Multaqat*, was compiled into one book very recently. He also composed a book on the Prophet of Islam titled "*Miraj-al Ashiqin*" for the instruction of the masses in Deccani, a South Indian branch of the Urdu language. He was the first Sufi to use this vernacular, which was elaborated upon by many other Sufi saints of South India in later centuries. He wrote many treatises on the works of Ibn Arabi and Suhrawardi, which made the works of these scholars accessible to Indian scholars and played a major role in influencing later mystical thought. Other books authored are "*Qaseeda Amali*" and "*Adaab al-Mureedein*."

## Books.

Tafseer-e-Qu'rane-e-Majeed  
 Multaqit  
 Havashi Kashaf  
 Shairah-e-Mashareq  
 Shairah Fiqah-e-Akbar  
 Shairah Adab-Ul-Murideen  
 Shairah Ta-arruf  
 Risala Sirat-Ul-Nabi  
 Tarjuma Mashareq



Ma-Arif  
 Tarjuma Awarif  
 Sharah Fasoosul Hukm  
 Tarjuma Risala Qerya  
 Hawa Asahi Quwwat-ul-Qalb

Aside from the subjects mentioned above, he was very interested in poetry, in which he explained the subjects and matters of Irfani (intimate knowledge of Allah) and Natiya (encomium on the holy prophet).

### **Teachings.**

In his teaching, there was much importance given to the following:

1. *Peer* (religious teacher) 2. *Murid* (disciple).

### **His sayings.**

"The disciple can observe Allah's Nazara (view) in the heart of his Peer (spiritual master), and the Peer can see him in the heart of his Murid (disciple), and about this relationship Khaja Sahib has explained in more detail that the sun's reflection is very clear in the water, but such direct reflection on the wall is not available." "So the *peer* (spiritual master) is like water, and the wall is like Murid (disciple), and if the wall is kept near the water, then the sun's reflection will be

there on the wall due to the nearness of the water." Khaja Sahib has given much importance to the following things: 1. *Tazkia Nafas* (purification of the mind). 2. *Tawajha Nam* (attention). He explained that Tazkia Nafas (mind purification) can be obtained by reducing the following four factors: 1. Less eating 2. Less talking. 3. Less sleeping 4. Less contacts.

Tawaja Nam (attention) will free everything from the heart, which will belong to Ghair Khuda (other than Allah). According to Khaja Saheb, Maraqaba (meditation) is a source of knowledge as well as a source of achieving one's goals. He explained that the literal meaning of *Maraqaba* (meditation) is like *Sawari* (riding) on the camel to reach his friend. And its secondary meaning is "the presence of one person before his friend" and "to keep good hope of the meeting with his friend."

## **The theory of love**

The theory about the love of Allah is the basis of Khaja Sahib's teachings. The further explanation in this matter is as follows: "The reason of creation (Takhliq) and its secret are the love and knowledge of Allah, If there is no love, then the sky will not revolve. If there is no love, then there will be no uproar in the rivers. If there is no love, then there will be no rain. There will be no verdew (Sabza) growth if there is no love. If there is no

love, then there will be a small number of animals. If there is no love, then there is no eloquence. If there is no love, then nobody will worship Allah. "If there is no love, no one will observe Allah's grace."

### **The Urs (anniversary of death).**

The basis of the ceremony of Urs is taken from the Quran. There is one chapter number 19 in the holy Quran named Mariam, and its verse 15 is about prophet Yahya (A.S.). Its translation is as follows: "15. So peace be on him the day he was born, the day that he dies, and the day that he will be raised up to life (again)."

In the light of the above verse, it is important to follow these three days. 1.Birth. 2.Death. 3. Day of judgement On the death of his uncle Syedna Hamza in the coming days, Allah's last prophet has arranged a charity (saddqa).1.3<sup>rd</sup> day. 2.7<sup>th</sup> day. 3.40<sup>th</sup> day. 4.6<sup>th</sup> month. 5.One year. Allah's last prophet used to visit the graves of the martyrs of Uhud mountain in Madina city every year, and there he used to recite Fateha (Al-Fatiha, the opening verse of the holy Quran) and pray for them. As per the above-mentioned verse and the above-mentioned tradition of Allah's last prophet, it is proved that the following days are very important. So the Urs (death anniversary)

ceremony is also significant for the reasons stated above. 1. Death. 2. Day of judgement

### **Quotes.**

If a Salik prays or meditates for fame, he is an atheist.

If one prays or meditates out of fear, he is a cheater and a hypocrite.

So long as a man disengages himself from all worldly things,

He should not step down the road of misconduct.

Divide the night into three parts: in the first part, say Darud (blessing on the last prophet of Allah) and recitation; in the second part, have sleep; and in the third part, recite the names of Allah and be busy in meditation.

The Salik should be careful about the food, so it should be legitimate.

The Salik should abstain from the company of worldly people.

### **In Gulbarga City.**

Having lived for over forty years in Delhi, he moved to Gulbarga in the age of around 76. Firoz Shah Bahmani ruled over the Deccan during this period. He held him in high regard. For a long time, he was engaged in the religious discourses, sermons, and spiritual formation of the people.

### **Death.**

Band Nawaz, who lived to be 101 years old, died on 16 Ziq'a'd 825 Hegira in Gulbarga and was buried there. His tomb is a place to visit (ziyarat).



### **The mausoleum of Khaja Sahib in Gulberga**

As per history records, it is well known and famous that the construction of Khaja Sahib's mausoleum was started by Sultan Ahmed Shah Wali Bahmani, and when the construction was completed, his grandson Syed Khubullah Hussaini arranged a Jhela (flower bouquet) on the Kalas (spire pinnacle) of the mausoleum due to his joy and happiness on the occasion. By chance, the Urs (death anniversary) was due one month after the above occasion, so it became a tradition in the shrine for the arrangement of the Jhela ceremony

(flower bouquet), which will be organised one month before the Urs (death anniversary). Khaja Sahib's mausoleum in Gulberga city, which is famous even today for fulfilling the desires and wishes of visitors to his mausoleum,

The Urs (anniversary of death).



Tomb of Hazrat Syed Mohammed Hussaini Gesu Daraz Bande Nawaz

People from various walks of life, irrespective of caste and creed, assemble to celebrate the Urs (death anniversary), which takes place on the 15, 16, and 17 days of Zul-Qa`dah in the Muslim calendar, at the famous Band Nawaz shrine (Dargah) in Gulbarga every year. Several hundred thousand devotees from near and far, irrespective of religion and beliefs, gather there to seek blessings.

**Conclusion.**

To write about this great Sufi saint and great author is a difficult task because he was not only a great pious personality of his time in the Deccan (South India), but he was also a great author of many great books, so in short, he was the Qu'tub (highest cadre in spiritual pivot at axis) of his time in the Deccan region.

For a long time, he was involved in religious discourses, sermons, and spiritual training of the people, and he also made many great efforts for the preaching and propagation of Islam in Deccan (South India) and the surrounding region, and there was no such personality during his time.

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Dr. Syed Shah Gesu Daraz Qusru Hussaini's Life and Teachings of Hazrat Syed Mohammed Hussaini Gesu Daraz Bande Nawaz in Urdu, published in Siasat Urdu Daily, Hyderabad, on October 2, 2012.

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## **2. The brief biography of Hazrat Syed Sadullah Hussaini Qaderi Saheb Bada Phad Nizamabad**



**The grave of Hazrat Syed Sadullah Hussaini Quaderi Saheb Bada Phad Nizamabad**



Hazrat Syed Ahmed Quaderi alias Syed Sadullah Hussaini Quaderi's holy grave is located in Jalalpur estate's desolate jungle area on a big mountain, and for this reason the general public called him Sahib of Bade Phad. People of devotion who made a vow used to come to his mausoleum from faraway places, along with family members and children, and spend huge sums of money to come there in the jungle and wilderness area, where there was no fear or danger, and stay there for 2-4 days, performing their vow and offering and returning from there. Thousands of people used to visit the mausoleum every day, except during the rainy season, and sacrifice hundreds of goats there. There they will be performing their offering ceremonies with much devotion on a large scale.

It is said that he has a most majestic personality, and his spiritual powers and miracles are many, many of which are in observation of the person's day and night there. There are more non-Muslim devotees than Muslim devotees among his devotees, who perform their offerings with great devotion. Mohammed Aminuddin, who was vice president of the Estate of Balkonda in the year 1262 Heigra, was mentioned in his one verse, in which he mentioned many of his great qualities.

Hazrat Syed Sadullah Hussaini was a great holy person of Allah, and he was a God-fearing and

very pious person for his time. He was posted as an agent of the estate owner of Balkonda village. It was said that in those times there was no rainfall for the period of 2-3 years, and for this reason there was a severe drought condition in Balkonda village, and all populations were facing difficulties and problems due to this reason. In such a situation, he demonstrated his good character by refusing to collect land revenue from the villagers for two years, and he was accustomed to always being in the service of humanity. The estate owner began atrocities in order to collect land revenue, and eventually he sent a group of Arab guardsmen to Balkonda village to collect land revenue. Upon hearing this news, he left Balkonda alone in the night and began to stay in the jungle area and in the wilderness. It is right that the friend of the generous person is Allah. Even the people searched for him very much, but they were not successful in finding him in the jungle area.

There was no such population, no such ways and roads, and there was a dense jungle of Jalalpur, which was famous for the forest and dangerous animals 100 years ago. And so its name became famous as Khuni Jalalpur. There is a mountain in that jungle with seven categories, and he went to the top peak and was hidden there, and due to his spiritual powers, one milk-selling woman used to supply him milk daily secretly on his mountain

resort. In this way, a long period of time passed, and one day that woman informed him that some people had come there in his search. He was born into the earth in a living condition after hearing this news. His milk supplier woman had also gone to protect him. Syed Ismail Zabihullah Shah Chisti, caliph of Hazrat Watan Sahib, who also mentioned this tradition, was a pious personality who left Balkonda and went to Jalalpur, and he populated that area, which will be available till the day of judgment.

His great miracle is that many millions of people will find happiness by entering the dangerous jungle without fear or danger.

Every year, the (Urs') death anniversary is marked by a six-day sandal ceremony in Jalalpur on the 11th-16th Rajab of the Muslim calendar. The Urs (death anniversary) ceremony is performed by the trustee of the shrine every year in the best possible manner for the comfort and best service of the visitors to the shrine.

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Reference book :

“Tadhkira Mubarak Syed Sadullah Hussaini  
Quadri Bada Phad”

By Mohammed Ali Khan Naqshbandi Chisti  
Quadri.

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### **3. The brief biography of Hadrat Bahlool Shah Saheb Nizamabad**

He was born in the family of the learned persons in Nizamabad in the year 1301 A.H., and he was connected with the shrine of Hadrat Asadullah Hussaini, which is located on the backside of the fort in Nizamabad. His name is well known as Hadrat Bahlool Shah Tabqati Al-Quaderi. His father was Hadrat Madni Shah, who was also the most famous holy person of his time.

His early education was completed under the guidance of his father. After that, he was getting an education from different teachers in Persian, Arabic, poetry, moral science, and Sufism. At the

age of 20 years, he was the picture of taqwa (fear of Allah), cleanliness, and a life of mysticism.

His life was very simple, such that if he would mingle among the people, he could not be recognised among them. He used to wear a very simple and ordinary type of dress. As per the tradition of the last prophet of Allah, he used to wear a turban on his head, use a staff in his hand, have a beard on his face, and keep a garment consisting of one sheet on his shoulder. He was working as a teacher in a government school. However, he later left his job in teaching and training, as well as general and special education, and for advice and preaching. He was in the service of the leader (Imam) of one mosque. Also, his source of income was agriculture. He was pledged to Hadrat Amiruddin (R.A.), and after that, he was awarded a saintly dress and caliphate after hard endeavours and mystical exercises.

He was a holy person who wrote many books for the teaching and training of the persons of Ahle Sunnat Jamat (orthodox Muslims), and the names of some of the books are mentioned as follows:

- Tuhfa Bahlool
- Diwan Bahlool
- Nerang Bahlool
- Maqasid Bahlool
- Murakabat Bahlool

- Wazaif Bahlool
- Tariq Hussaini
- Diwan Mujahid

He said about touhid (the unity of Allah), "He is there in the manifest and innermost." He is the first and the last. Allah, Allah, Allah, Allah, Allah, Allah, Allah, Allah, Allah, Allah, Allah, Allah, Allah, Allah, Allah" The personality of Allah is firm and permanent, and all the world is mortal." About the last prophet of Allah, he said, "Even though all the prophets of Allah were preeminent and superior, the last prophet is matchless among all of them."

He left the mortal world on the 13th of Shaban in the year 1374 A.H. at Nizamabad, and his grave is situated on the mountain of the shrine of Hadrat Syed Shah Aman Allah Hussaini.

His grave is in Nizamabad, which is famous even today for the fulfilment of the desires and wishes of the people who visit his grave there.

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#### **4.A brief biography of Hazrat Sufi Hussain Ali Shah Qadri, Shuttari Saheb, Sufinagar Nirmal**



**The mausoleum of Hazrat Sufi Hussain Ali Shah Qadri, Shuttari, Saheb Sufinagar Nirmal**



## **In praise of Hazrat Sufi Hussain Ali Shah Qadri, Shuttari**

Oh Shah, you've ruled this land for a long time.  
 So for this reason, there is a rush at your place.  
 Hafeez, who has been a devotee since childhood,  
 But he went to Hyderabad and he was settled there.

As a result, his devotion is much more intense.  
 Oh Shah, help Hafeez and all who visit your shrine.

You have a link to Bijapur and a disciple from there.

Shah of the Nirmal, so do not ignore Hafeez and all

People are coming to visit your place day and night.

Help everyone for the sake of the Shah of Madina.

Hafeez has written many books on Amazon.com.

He needs your details for the publication of your book.

Give Hafeez permission to leave your area this time.

In your court, he reminds you of his and others' wishes.

Help him write, as he was unable to find your details.

This brief article from your golden life of teaching

By Mohammed Abdul Hafeez  
Email hafeezanwar@yahoo.com  
Hyderabad, India.

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## **A brief biography of Hazrat Sufi Hussain Shah Qadri Saheb Sufinagar Nirmal**

**Genealogical link:** He was from the city of Nagpur. He was linked with the Sufi orders of Qaderia, Shuttaria, and Qalanderia, as well as Sarmadi and he has proper link of his spiritual training in the beginning with the Sufi teacher in Hazrat Hashim Peer Dargah Bijapur.

**A search of the spiritual master:** In the search of the Sufi master, he went into the shrine building of Hazrat Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti of Ajmer and performed the forty chillas (a spiritual practise of penance and solitude in Sufism known mostly in Indian and Persian traditions). In this ritual, a mendicant or ascetic attempts to remain seated in a circle practicing meditation techniques

without food for 40 days and nights in imitation of the Arba'een. The word Chilla is derived from the Persian word chehel "forty". Chilla is commonly performed in a solitary cell called a chilla-khana.) of the oppression in this matter, and for this, he has stayed in the Auliya Masjid (mosque) in Ajmer, and its details are added as follows:



### **Aulia Masjid Ajmer**

This is the first place where Khwaja Gharib Nawaz stayed and performed namaz and immobilized the raja's camel.

This was the first place, where Khawaja Baba stayed for few days upon his arrival to Ajmer Sharif, now this place is turned into mosque, called Aulia Masjid.

Built by Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Mohammed Bukhsh of Katihar in 1851 A. D. at the sacred place where Khwaja Saheb offered prayers for the first time.

The place where Khawaja Sahib stayed for a few days, when he came to Ajmer for the first time, has now been turned into a mosque called Aulia Masjid. It is made of white marble. Devotees use it only for recitation of Holy Quran and thanks giving prayers.

Aulia Masjid: Aulia Masjid was built at a short distance from Ahata-e-Chambeli and Masjid Sandal Khana in the east. It was built at the place where Khawaja Sahib had offered prayers.

Where he has seen the sight of the Shaikh of time Khaja Gharib Nawaz in the dream and he has received glad tidings and information that his entrusted thing is available in the shrine building of the Hazrat Hashim Pir Dastagir in Bijapur and he was instructed to go there and get it from Bijapur.

So for this reason he went to Bijapur in this matter. At that time Hazrat Syed Shah Abadalla Husseini Qadri Shutari who was caliph and caretaker of Dargah (shrine ) of Hazrat Hashim Peer and where he was undergone many endeavours and trails as well as he has completed hard tasks in this matter and he has obtained comprehensive knowledge of the unity of God. For his trails, he has been asked to sit on the hot furnace of lime in the Bijapur. After pledge on his hand, he was given instruction in this matter to go the shrine of Hazrat Syed Shah Abdalla Hussaini

in Nagora Sharif, and at that place, he was completed the following.

1.Stages of mysticism 2.secrets 3. Endeavours 4. Daily recitals

After his teaching and training, he was instructed in the shrine of Nagora Sharif were there his fellow disciple was Hazrat Tajuddin Baba of Nagpur and he was received instruction to go and engage in the mission work of Islam for teaching by sitting at the bank of the river Godavari and this area is near Nirmal which was in the forest full of the wild animals at that time and it was away from area habitation of the Nirmal town. So in this way Sufi Saheb who was given instruction from his spiritual master to go his place of final destination as well as Hazrat Baba Tajuddin who was instructed to go Nagpur for the Islamic mission work of teaching preaching in this matter.

The link of my two books is as follows and which you can read and as well as you can hear.

## **1.Biography Hazrat Hashim Peer Bijapur**

BY MOHAMMED A. HAFEEZ .B.COM.

<https://archive.org/details/335GingerConverted/page/n85/mode/2up>

## **2.Biography Hazrat BabaTajuddin Nagpur**

BY MOHAMMED A. HAFEEZ .B.COM.

<https://en.calameo.com/read/00030938209562cf32892>

So he has become a disciple of Hazrat Syed Shah Abdalla Hasan, custodian of the shrine of Hazrat Hashim Peer Dastagir. He was the well-known disciple and caliph of the famous shrine of Hashim Pir Dastagir. After enduring my difficult efforts and trials in this matter, he was able to become a disciple. He was well known for his comprehensive knowledge of the unity of God.

Upon obtaining the instruction of his spiritual master, he has left Bijapur and gone towards Nagora and Nagpur and so many other places for the work of teaching and preaching the Islamic mission work, and at last he has reached his final destination at the bank of the Godavari river near Nirmal. At last, at the age of 85, he left this mortal world.

**The Urs (death anniversary):** The annual Urs' death anniversary ceremony will be celebrated yearly on the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of Zill Haj of the Islamic calendar.

People from various walks of life, irrespective of caste and creed, assemble to celebrate the Urs

(death anniversary), which takes place on the 15, 16, and 17 days of Zil-Hajj in the Muslim calendar, at the famous Sufi Hussain shrine (Dargah) in Nirmal every year. Several hundred thousand devotees from near and far, irrespective of religion and beliefs, gather there to seek blessings.

**Conclusion:** To write about this great Sufi saint and great personality is not only difficult but also a very hard task, as he was not only a great pious personality of his time in the area of the Nirmal district but he was also a great Sufi master who did so many endeavours and hard tasks that, in brief, he was the Sufi master of his time in the Nirmal region. So, for this reason, his disciples and caliphs are still found in Telengana State, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and many other places all over India and abroad.

For a long time, he was involved in religious discourses, sermons, and spiritual training of the people, and he also made many great efforts for the preaching and propagation of Islam in Deccan (South India) and the surrounding region, and there was no such personality during his time.

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By

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### **5.A brief biography of Hazrat Rajan Shah Wali Saheb Adilabad**



Mausoleum of Hazrat Baba Rajan Shah Wali  
 Sahab Adilabad



## **In the praise of Hazrat Rajan Shah Wali Sahab Adilabad**

Oh, Sultan of Adilabad, you are famous for 7 centuries

And your name is famous for that long period of time

In this brief article, I am adding your 2 great miracles

And out of which one still is there and is famous for all

That is there is one stream near the mosque running fast

It is a cure and remedy for the patients for a long period

Hafeez was there for some years and have seen a stream

Upon seeing many of miracles was becoming your slave

Oh Shah of time kindly overlook the delay for your article

Which Hafeez could not write it soon so kindly ignore

Hafeez is your older devotee for a long period of the time

Kindly allow Hafeez to leave from your court of the mercy

And grant his wishes along with the other persons' desires

Oh Shah of the time help people of the area to the extent

That they will face happiness and progress for your sake

**Genealogical link:** His genealogical link and biographical details are not found, even after extensive research and in the books. He arrived in Adilabad seven centuries ago from the Bukhara region of Samarqand. As a result of the passage of seven centuries, his actual birthplace is no longer traceable in books or historical records. He was from the area of Samarqand, which is in the area of Bukhara, and this is not certain or confirmed.

### SHAJRA-E-NASAB

Hazrat Syed Sirajuddin Rajan Shah Wali Rh.

Imam Shah

Abdullah Shah

Burhan Shah

Gulab Shah

Meeran Shah

Akbar Shah

Aman Shah

Mohiuddin Shah

Mastan Shah

Shaik Imam

Nazeer Ahmed

Moosa Ahmed

Aamir Ahmed

**According to research records and historical information, he arrived in Adilabad 700 years ago, and his travel and journey route was as follows:**

He began his journey in India from Samarqand in the Bukhara region and travelled to Delhi before continuing on to Hyderabad via the Utnoor route. So he arrived in Adilabad 700 years ago and settled in Turkal Chanda village, which is about ten kilometres from Adilabad, and Chanda village is a small village situated on the bank of a small river. The village Chanda is habituated on the higher level, and the grave of Hazrat Rajan Shah Wali is at the bank side of the river on the lower level. In the nearby area, the old mosque and other monuments related to Hazrat Rajan Shah Wali are still found.

**Name and title:** His real name is Syed Siraj Uddin Auliya, but his title is well known and famous as Bagh Sawar (the tiger rider). He was becoming famous and well known, not with his real name but with his title as the Bagh Sawar (tiger rider).

**His arrival in Chanda and his first prayer:** He was 22 years old, young, and in his prime of vigour

and youth when he arrived in Chanda Sharif. When he arrived in the land of Chanda Sharif, it was the prevailing time of the Asar prayer, so he performed his first prayer on the land of Chanda Sharif. He was given a small house for his stay at his new final destination, the Chanda in Adilabad district, after settling down in the place of Chanda Sharif, and he began living there.

**First great miracle: Although he performed many miracles during his life in the Chanda, we will only mention a few of them in this brief article, which can be found on the pages of history.**

One day he was in his house, which was in a thick forest area in which there were many wild animals. Many tigers and cheetahs have been discovered in the jungle, and their roars can be heard both during the day and at night. After a few days in Chanda, he heard the roar of a tiger in front of his house. He was leaving his house when he heard the tiger's roar. And he was seen there with one tiger, who was standing and roaring before his house. It is said that Allah's holy people were not afraid of wild animals or other things in this regard. They were afraid of Allah alone, who is the creator of all things. Those who are not afraid of Allah will be afraid of wild animals and

everything else in this world. So he was told by the tiger that "He has come there as per the order of the last prophet of Allah, and as he has a connection with the prophet, and he has true slavery, and he is holding the edge of the shirt of the holy last prophet of Allah." So Hazrat Syed Siraj Uddin Auliya experienced the same thing. "Oh Abul Haris (the tiger's title), I have come here to the remembrance of Allah and the prayer call of Allah to get the connection of mankind with the creator," Shah Rajan said to the tiger. "But you are making me afraid in this matter." As a result, it is clear that Allah's friends, and even animals, are terrified. It is said that those who have enmity with the friends of Allah are the lowest, so in this matter, it can be said that they are lower than animals for this reason. By saying this, Hazrat Siraj Uddin demonstrated that he was not afraid of the tiger, and because he had caught the tiger's ears, the tiger shrank like a cat, and he sat there in sincerity until his life was over, serving the tiger. For this reason, Hazrat Sirjauddin was becoming well known and famous as Bagh Sawar (the tiger rider) in the area of the Deccan and in other parts of India.

**His service: As a result of his service to humanity, his circle of friends in the area grew significantly.** So for this reason, the people from Utnoor came into his service and requested

that he put his holy foot in the land of Utnoor, but he has stayed in the area of Adilabad only.

Due to his favour and prayers, there was one water stream near the bank of the river, which can be seen on You Tube. Because the stream water was a cure for the patients, they began coming and drinking it. His favour has spread, as has his knowledge and appreciation of the spiritual benefits that were available; as a result, people began to visit him, and his circle of friends has grown large and diverse in this regard. Before his coming to Adilabad, there were many problems for the people of Adilabad, like scarcity of water and some other problems, but due to his arrival, there were no more such problems and difficulties.

**Fight with a magician:** As per tradition, it is well known and famous that there was one old magician who used to live there in his palace. And from his atrocities, the people suffered very much. At last, there was a severe fight between Shah Rajan Shah Wali, in which, due to the help of Allah, he was successful in the fight with the magician in the Chanda area. Still, there are ruins of the palace of the magician in the Chanda village area.

Due to the benefits of the stream water, it is written in the record that people not only visited Chanda Sharif, but due to the importance of the

water, people took away water streams in bottles for the cure of the patients' diseases.

**His teachers were well-known, famous learned persons and persons of Islamic jurisprudence from the lineage of the Faqih Abu Lais Samarqandi.**

**His wife's name is Zahra bi Khatoon, and she is from Chanda village. She was a holy woman with many good qualities, and at the time of her death, she had recited the Islamic creed La Elha Il Lalah 21 times in loud voice, proving that she was a pious lady of her time.**

In his final and most well-known position, he is known as Qutub (Qutb, Qutub, Kutb, Kutub, or Kotb (Arabic:), which means "axis," "pivot," or "pole."**Qutb** can refer to celestial movements and be used as an astronomical term or a spiritual symbol. In **Sufism**, a **Qutb** is the perfect human being, al-Insn al-Kmil (the Universal Man), who leads the saintly hierarchy of his time.

**The Urs (death anniversary):** The annual Urs' death anniversary ceremony will be celebrated yearly on the 9th Shaban of the Islamic calendar.

People from various walks of life, irrespective of caste and creed, assemble to celebrate the Urs

(death anniversary), which takes place on the 9th Shaban of the Muslim calendar, at the famous Sufi shrine (Dargah) in Chanda Sharif every year. Several hundred thousand devotees from near and far, irrespective of religion and beliefs, gather there to seek blessings.

**Conclusion:** To write about this great Sufi saint and great personality is not only difficult but also a very hard task, as he was not only a great pious personality of his time in the area of the Adilabad district but he was also a great Sufi master who did so many endeavours and hard tasks that, in brief, he was the Sufi master of his time in the Adilabad region. So, for this reason, his disciples and caliphs are still found in Telangana State, Maharashtra, and many other places all over India.

For a long time, he was involved in religious discourses, sermons, and spiritual training of the people, and he also made many great efforts for the preaching and propagation of Islam in Deccan (South India) and the surrounding region, and there was no such personality during his time.



## **6. A b r i e f b i o g r a p h y o f H a z r a t B h o l e S h a h S a h a b**

### **In the praise of Hazrat Bhole Shah Sahab**

Oh Shah your praise is very difficult and it is hard task

So it cannot written as your  
endearours are very much

Hafeez started first article about your tasks  
and works

It is given title as the biography  
of events of your life

Oh Shah due to your help and mercy make it  
famous

Not in subcontinent but in all over the world  
corners

Hafeez is your old servant so do not return him  
empty

From court of justice and favours so do not  
ignore him

Due to your works you are like star in the sky and  
earth

Your position is high and nobody could not find  
before

At last Hafeez is asking permission to leave your  
court

kindly fulfil his wishes and his great article about you

## **A brief biography of Hazrat Bhole Shah Sahib**

He was born in Bhainsa village in Mudhule taluka in the Adilabad district. And his original name is unknown. Since his younger age, he used to live among fakir persons in their love and in the search of reality. And there was with his passion of searching of reality in his manifest. He used to live always in remembrance of Allah and in the visit of the graves and in this work he used to pass his much of time and as well as in the condition of passion. At the beginning of the youth period, his eyes were met with one person of innermost and due to meeting of his eyes and for this result there was passed current in his body for this reason. And due to this reason, he has become upset with the world. In this condition, he arrived in Hyderabad from Bhainsa. And he settled down on the western side of the Mir Alam water tank at the roadside.

This was the period of the Asif Jah VI in the Hyderabad Kingdom. At that time to the prime minister, one person has submitted his application for the employment purpose but it was not accepted by him. So for this reason that person due to suffering in the condition of hunger and starvation. He came in the presence of Hazrat Bhole Shah and he has explained to him all his condition in this matter. Then Hazrat has written on the soil 150 and he asked him to go and you will get employment. The next day that person went into the presence of Salar Jung then he was told him that he has already accepted his application for employment for Rupees 150 monthly salary. And I have kept your application duly approved for many days. And what happened you today.? Then that person told him all details of his going in the presence of Hazrat for his employment purpose.

Salar Jung came in the presence of Hazrat and he has offered him papers of estate and villages but Hazrat did not accept estate and titles of the village. Afterward, King Asif Jah V want to meet with him but he did not agree

on the matter. He has spent his entire life without

marriage. He has left this mortal world on the 27th Rabbil Awwal in the year 1285 Hijira corresponding to 1869 A.D., and he was buried near his residing place. His grave is situated on the western side of the water tank Mir Alam on the road to Daira Mir Momen on the left side on the platform.

And after this, he has left the dress of the world. And he has worn the saintly dress of the Sufi persons.

And after hard endeavors of mystical exercise, he became a perfect mystic person as well as a person of revelation and miracles.

Upon invisible signal, he went to Hyderabad city during the rule of Nawab Nasir Al Doua and who ruled from the year 1244 Hijira to 1273 Hijira corresponding to 1829 to 1857 A.D. And he was settled down near the locality of Sultan Shahi near the western side of Mir Jumla water tank at the road side.

### **One of his great miracles**

Regarding his miracles this miracle is very famous and well known that one person who was very worry and upset for his employment purpose. He has submitted many of his applications in the presence of

Nawab Mir Torab Ali Khan Mukhtar Mulk Salar Jung but every time there was given by him negative reply in this matter. At last, due to hunger and starvation, the applicant decides for suicide in this matter. But before his suicide, he has done his last endeavor by visiting Hazrat and he has requested his help for the employment purpose. Hazrat due to kindness upon his condition then Hazrat has written on the soil 150 and he asked him to go and he told him that he will get employment

by tomorrow. So next day prime minister has sent his special employee to call that applicant in his office. The next day that person went into the presence of Salar Jung then he was told that "He has already accepted his application for employment for Rupees 150 monthly

salary." The Prime Minister told the applicant "To tell the truth that

**first I was rejected your application.**

Now on the same application how I was become helpless and in this condition I was appointed you on Rupees 150 monthly salary. So what is the secret in this matter?. And tell me truly in this matter." That person in worrying condition told him about t

he details of his visit to Shah Sahib and seeking his help in this matter. So Nawab Mukhtar Ul Mulk has him asked that person to join duty according to his employment

order. Afterward, Salar Jung went personally in the presence of Shah Sahib and upon kissing his feet he has kept before him a portfolio of the ministry and office keys then Hazrat has asked him what is this.? Then Salar Jung by respect and honor by folding his hands told in his presence "If there will be the look of his eyes on the ordinary affairs of the world then the presence of this slave will be useless in this matter.? So then Hazrat upon his smile told him that "Now you go do your works and next time this will not be repeated." In short Hazrat Bhole Shah was a great holy personality and Allah's accepted person. And who did not accept the offer of the post and estates given by the prime minister of Hyderabad Kingdom Salar Jung.

The King of Hyderabad Asif Jah V, Afzal Doul a want to visit him but he did agree on this matter. He has nature on the trust of Allan and he was very much convinced and less talking person. He used to like loneliness and a simple way of life. And he was a Sufi person of the possession. And the worried persons who used to visit in his presence and upon visit of three

or four times continuously then they will be able to get their desires and wishes fulfilled in this matter. He has spent his entire life in loneliness and he did not marry any woman. He was died on the 27 Rabbil Awwal in the year 1285 Hijira corresponding to 1869 A.D. He died during the ruling period of Asif Jah V by natural death. At the place, he used to live during his life period where he was buried. Today his grave is the place of much attraction of mankind.

### **Location:**

Hazrat Bhole Shah's tomb is situated at the western side of the Mir Jumla water tank and on the left side of the road which goes to Daira Mir Momen and Sultan Shahi locality on the platform.

On this platform, there is a wall of the earth on the eastern and southern sides and on the north side there is a banyan tree and the western side is open. And this platform is surrounded by the height of 1.5 feet of iron rods. And there is a stone floor available there on the platform. There is a roof of tin on the platform at present. The platform is 14 feet 2 inches in length and 9 feet and 2 inches wide and on the middle of the platform, there is a grave of Shah Bhole Sahib.

**Grave:** The grave of Shah Bhole Sahib is permanently made of brick and mortar. And which is in good condition. And the grave is 6 feet 6 inches in length and 3 feet and 10 inches in width and 2 feet 9 inches in height. The grave will find always in the cloth cover. On this platform on the north side adjacent to the grave, there is a banyan tree and which is very old and thick.

And Its circumambient of the trunk of the tree is 22 feet and 4 inches and which is making a shadow on the grave of the Hazrat Bhole Sahib. On the southern and western sides of the platform, there is another grave is found beside the grave of Shah Saheb on platform and which belongs to his servant person. Urs (annual death ceremony) which will be organized every year by the then government and there will be declared half-day holiday to the government offices. In the following couplet, there is find his year of death. And its translation and interpretation are as follows in the English language from Urdu. Bhole Shah who was like a Majzub person a guide, a friend, and a person of the quality. In the olden days on behalf of the King of Asif Jah VII of Hyderabad Kingdom, there were allotted more funds for the celebration of the Urs (death anniversary). And there will be a celebration



Urs ceremony on the grand scale. There will be a declared half-day holiday to the offices and schools in Hyderabad city. But today there is no such previous condition on the occasion of Urs ceremony. So on the occasion of the Urs, the persons in the service of the grave will collect some donations from the bazaar and people of the locality for this purpose and celebrate Urs on the 26 and 27th Rabbil Awwal every year. And there will be little lightening on the grave. And there will be held Milad (the ceremony or speech of remembrance of the birth of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) meeting which will be held at present time. And there will be held small bazaar for selling of the toys and games. So in this way, a small fair will be held for this reason. The people from Hindu Muslim communities who come to attend the Urs ceremony and present their offering on the grave and there is not found the tablet on the grave.

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**7. Hazrat Sahab Peeran Hyderabad's Biography**



## **Shaik Saadi Shirazi's Mausoleum**

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**7. Hazrat Sahab Peeran Hyderabad's  
Biography**

He was born in Balkonda in Nizamabad district, but the date of his birth is not known. And his name was Syed Mohiddin Ahmed Bukhari, and his patronymic name was Shah Peeran in the Sufi chain of Quaderia; he was the disciple and caliph of his father, Hazrat Syed Aman Allah Bukhari Sahab. He came to Hyderabad from Balkonda in Nizamabad along with his father. He had been settled in Hyderabad for years. And after the death of his father, he sat on the seat of teaching and instruction.

He was a great pious person, as well as a person of manners and engaged in the spiritual exercises. He was a weak person, and his diet was very poor. Due to much mystical exercise, there were only bones and skin left on his body. Despite this condition, there was no gap in his worship of Allah or in his daily schedule of recitals.

Hazrat used to meet with each and every person with much humility and a smile.

Death: Hazrat left this mortal world on 23 Ramadan in the year 1204 Hijira, corresponding to 1790, during the rule of Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Bahadur II of the Hyderabad state. He was buried in Atapur on the platform adjacent to his father.

Hazrat's single son's name was Syed Ali Bukhari Thani, and his grave is also found near his father's grave. (See Tazkirat Auliya Hyderabad volume II, page 841; and Hadiqa Rahmani, page 718).

**Location:** Hazrat's grave is found in Talim Atapur, adjacent to the tomb of his maternal great-grandfather, on the eastern side under the sky.

**Grave:** The grave is made of lime and mortar. It is sturdy and in good condition, and the stones surround it. And in the centre is a mortar tablet. And it is 7 feet in height, and its width is 5 feet, 2 inches, and its height is 2 feet, 2 inches.

**There will be no separate Urs or death anniversary of Hazrat, but his grave will be decorated with a sheet of fine cloth or flowers as a votive offering over a grave (usually that of a saint) on the 7th day of Zill Hajj, on the occasion of Urs of his maternal grandfather.** There was no tablet discovered on the grave.

Hazrat's chest was brightly lit like a lamp at the time of his death, and seeing it will dazzle the eyes of those who look.

The compiler of the Urdu book Tazkirat Auliya Hyderabad visited the grave of Shah Sahab on the

24th of Jamad al-Thani, which corresponds to the 3<sup>rd</sup> of December 1961, along with his friend Maulavi Khaja Moinuddin Agahi Mohabi Rohi Shah, the caliph of Aini Shah Sahab, and completed his work there.

## 8. Some pages from the history books of the Nirmal



The damaged arch of the entrance of Shath

The

The damaged arch of the entrance of Shamgarh fort in Nirmal

## **In the praise of the ruler of Nirmal Ibrahim Baig Dhonsa**

Oh Shah of Nirmal even though you were under Nizam

But ruled Nirmal on the best administrative and high level

You have developed Nirmal with buildings and landmarks

One of them is Sarad Mahal and who founded Nirmal first

His record of bravery is full in the history of the Hyderabad

And Hafeez has mentioned a few events in the brief article

Hafeez visited many times the grave of the Shah of Nirmal

In the beautiful historical garden surrounded by a small wall

And the cold palace and resting place of the Shah is known

So that area is required to be kept in the heritage of the city

The offices in the Sarad Mahal is required to be shifted soon

So maybe a rush of tourists to come by links trains to Nirmal

Upon a wealth of the heritage, there will be of  
fame of Nirmal  
At the last Hafeez is praying for the Shah of  
Nirmal to shine  
As among the local rulers of Telangana, he was  
very famous

By Mohammed Abdul Hafeez  
Email hafeezanwar@yahoo.com

### **A brief biography of the ruler of Nirmal Ibrahim Baig Dhonsa**

Ibrahim Baig Dhonsa and his father's name was Fazil Baig Khan and who was, in the beginning, was an employee in the service with Raja of Sekol and when the landlords of Taluk Kemdi and Khambar were shown disobedience to the Raja and to deposit the land revenue in the royal treasury. And so for this reason Raj has appointed



Ibrahim Baig Dhonsa military officer of the 400 cavalry men and 300 footed soldiers and to give warning to the lands lords in this matter.

The above Khan during his good service of five years in the Samastan Saikakol then has become commander of the army of the Raja Saikakol but the opposite and persons of envy who could not able to see the rising of the Ibrahim Baig Dhonsa. So the Raja has given the order to the above Khan to present in his service but during this period Nisar Ali Khan who was relative of the above Khan has written details of mistrust of the Raja of Seka Kol to him and so Dhonsa has sent returned an army of Raja back to Seka Kol. And with his 400 cavalymen and 300-foot soldiers and with two numbers of the cannons went towards Hyderabad but he was facing many difficulties of finance with him to maintain his army and staff members. And on the way, he has asked help from Asi Ram landlord of Paloncha but he has not given any help to him in this matter. And in the helpless condition, he has sold away from his one canon to the above landlord for the amount 1400 Rupees and upon reaching Hyderabad he was tried to get a job in the king's royal army service. But there was no favor of fate upon him in this matter and his Jamiat (army unit) began leaving his company and service.



Nawab Viqar Dowla has arranged his meeting with Mir Mosi Khan Bahadur Rukan Dowla the prime minister of Hyderabad State. And in those days Mir Hasan Khan Bahadur Qutub Dowla has appointed from the personal service of the king of Hyderabad to Governor office in Seka Kol. Nawab Rukan Dowla and now Viqar al-Mulk Bahadur both of them has sent Ibrahim Baig Khan to Seka Kol along with Qutub Dowla. And the above Dhonsa Khan Sahib has lived in the service with Nawab of Qutub Dowla for a long time of period. And during this period he has taken control of the areas of Rajmindary, Machli Bandar, Daktur, Kondkur from Mosa Bhosi Francis and he has given control of the above areas to the British East India Company on the annual lease of amount Rupees of 7 lakhs. And this agreement was signed on the date of 13th Ramadan in the year 1173 Hegira. And Nawab Qutub Dowla was retired from service on the annual pension of Rupees of one lakh amount.

And Ibrahim Baig Dhonsa then he has entered the service of British East India company. And he began his duty as an officer in the British army.

**The attack of the Madha Rao on Srirangapatnam city**

When there was reached news of the attack of the Madha Rao on Srirangapatnam and which was known to the King of Hyderabad Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur so then at the same time he has taken his army with cannons and went toward the side of Srirangapatnam. Gopal Singh Rajput Talis was present with his army and joined with the army of the king of the Hyderabad State. When these armies reached near Balapur then they have come to know that there was a peace treaty between Hyder Ali and Madha Rao. And Madha Rao went toward Puna and his army was passed from Balapur.

Nawab Rukan Dowla has met with Madha Rao and there were agreed for the mutual cooperation and Madha Rao went toward Puna for this reason. But Nawab Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur has stayed with the army there and Rukan Dowla has sent an army of Raja Gopal Talis and his army and army of the other chiefs toward Srirangapatnam.

When chief army officers of the State of the Nizam were reached to Srirangapatnam and when there was the satisfaction of peace treaty then Nawab Rukan Dowla was entered in the Srirangapatnam. And he was met with Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan and there these two parties of the rulers was decided to attack at the Kaveripatnam. Tipu Sultan Bahadur came with the army of Gopal Singh and went into the presence of

the king of Hyderabad Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur and has got the excellence of meeting with him. And these armies have paid attention to the border of the State of Arcot. Hyder Ali came there with his army and joined the army of Hyderabad. And these huge armies went toward the south side to conquer the fort of the Kaveripatnam.

Ibrahim Baig Dhonsa chief of the unit of the British army of East India Company was there with his regular army and cannons and who present in the fort of Kaveripatnam. And he has stopped armies coming toward fort side and as there was a huge army so for this reason there was fought severe battle for this reason. The steps of the Nizam army began moving at the opposite side and the fort of the Kaveri Patnam was conquered.

Ibrahim Baig Dhonsa has tried his best level best but he could not become successful in his endeavors and afterward, the armies came in the Chinna Patnam and were had to take rest and improved their condition in this matter. In this battle, there was much praised for Raja Gopal and which was considered in this matter and he was deserved royal privilege for his reason of bravery. And Hyder Ali Khan has stayed there and the Nizam of Hyderabad came back to Hyderabad

with his army with a success story of Kaveri Patnam.

Nawab Valijah of Arcot has recommended for Ibrahim Baig Dhonsa with the king of Hyderabad and the king of Hyderabad has self has watched the bravery of Ibrahim Baig Dhonsa in Kaveripatnam and he has added him to the army of Hyderabad. Upon seeing his bravery at different times he was given him promotion and was appointed as ruler of Khammam and Yalgandal and Nirmal forts. Ibrahim Baig who was attained a good name and fame in a short period of time and received titles from the king of Hyderabad as Zabta Jung Zafar Doula and Mubraz Mulk. And he made Nirmal village his headquarters and made it a big city. And in his time of rising, he left this mortal world on the 5th Rabbil Thani in the year 1195 Hegira Islamic year due to illness of cancer disease.

**The details of the revolt of the ruler of Nirmal  
Ibrahim Baig Dhonsa**

Due to the details of the revolt of the ruler of Nirmal Ibrahim Baig Dhonsa Khan well known as Ehtasham Jung Bahadur Mabraz Mulk and for this reason for giving him warning the king of Hyderabad Nawab Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur while going to Koratla in the month of Safar in the year, 1197 Hegira year has paid his attention toward Nirmal. In the royal army of the Nizam, there were included Gopal Singh Bahadur and Raja Padam and under them, there was an allotted duty of safety and security and guarding of the army. The army of great Nizam has crossed the river Godavari and reached the limit of the Nirmal area. Ehtasham Jung has organized his army and canons and but in his first attack, the army of Ibrahim Baig Khan Dhonsa could not face the royal army of the Hyderabad forces. And soon his army was defeated badly and Ibrahim Baig Dhonsa Khan went toward Chital fort and he was hiding there safe and secure and in the month of Rabbil Awal, Ehtesham Jung has submitted his request of pardon through Mushir ul Mulk Bahadur in the royal court of the Nizam of the Hyderabad and requested to present in the royal court of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

The king of Hyderabad due to his kind royal favor accepted his request of pardon and which shows that the king of Hyderabad was not only brave but his heart was very kind with full of

generosity so he has paid his kindness toward Ibrahim Baig Dhonsa Khan even after his military revolt. But still, there was not a completed peace treaty and Ehtesham Jung has changed his mind and he has attacked bravely the royal army of the Nizam of Hyderabad. But the army of Nizam fought with firmness and bravely and disperse army of the Ehtesham Jung Bahadur and there was a severe battle which was fought near the limits of the Nirmal and many thousand persons were killed in this deadly war of the Nirmal and in a helpless condition, Ehtesahm Jung was hidden in the fort in a secured and safe condition and he has sent his mother in the presence of the Nizam of the Hyderabad with a request to pardon his mistake of revolt and attack on the royal army of the Nizam of Hyderabad. And on 14th Rabbil Awwal Ibrahim Baig Dhonsa went in the court of the Nizam while his both hands were tied together with a handkerchief.

Due to kindness and favor, the king of Hyderabad has forgiven his mistake and was given him turban of the ornaments and robe of honor and was also given back the Nirmal area which was under the rule of Ibrahim Baig Dhonsa Khan before the battle.

During the battle with Ibrahim Baig Dhonsa Khan, there were

killed many military officers and soldiers on both sides. Nawab Sultan Jung Bhadur was killed by a strike of a canon-ball and after the return of the army to Hyderabad on 5th Shaban in the year 1197 Hegira, there were awarded betel-boxes and turban of the ornaments were given as awards to Raja Mahindra Gopal Singh and Padam Singh Raja of Kolas and during this month there were given the award to Nawab Rafat Doula Bahadur the turbans of the ornaments and also were given to him thin brace plate of the ornaments and he was granted permission by the King of Hyderabad to go Nanded.

And his permanent grave is found in the Ibrahim Bagh in Nirmal and this garden is very wide and has an excellent position for its construction. And in this garden, there is found a permanent grave of the Ibrahim Baig Dhonsa in the middle of the garden.

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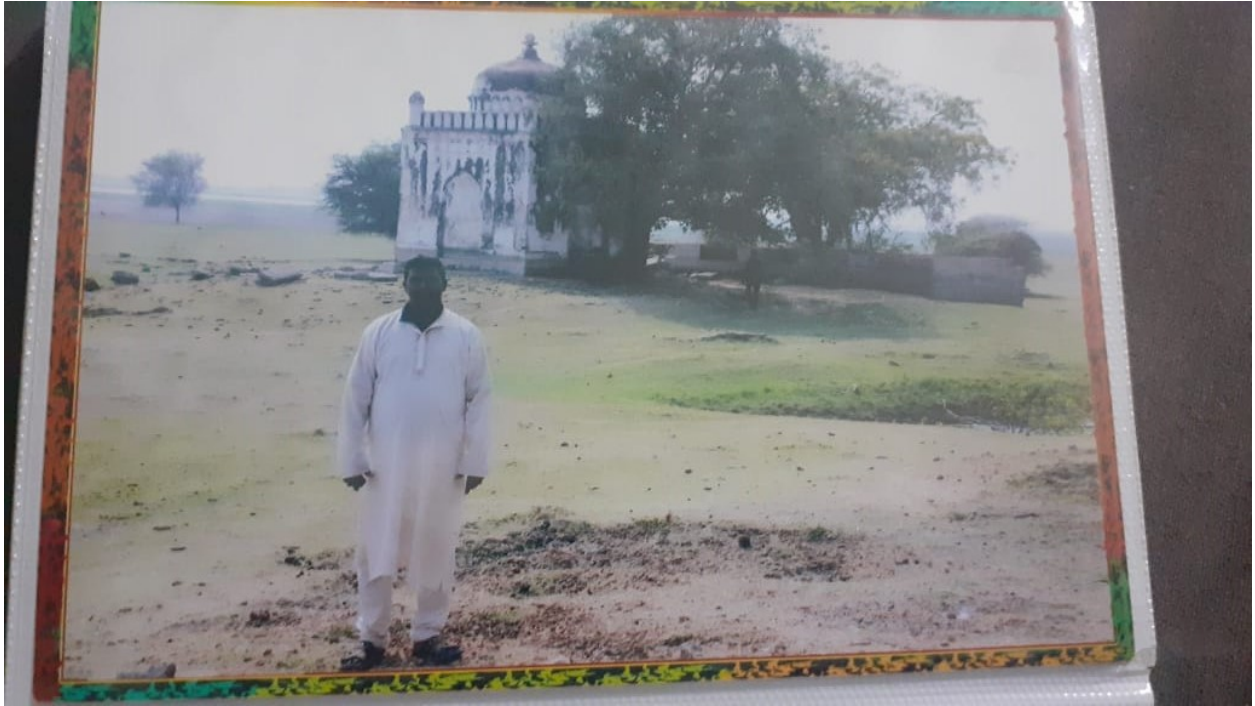
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Reference of the Urdu book: Tareeq Qandahar-E-Deccan, this book was uploaded by me on the website of facebook.com, twitter.com, and archive.org.

[https://archive.org/details/1903\\_20220323\\_202203](https://archive.org/details/1903_20220323_202203)

**9. A brief biography of Hazrat Haqqani  
Sahib in Pipri village in Nirmal district**





Dear friends in the Nirmal district

Assalam Alaikum

All dear Friends are requested to send me biography details of

Hazrat Haq Raj Ali Saheb whose grave is near the market area in Nirmal and

Hazrat Shaikh Saheb of Nirmal and others to add in the above book for which I shall be obliged in this matter.

<https://www.scribd.com/.../Muslim-Saints-of-Nizamabad...>

Also, I need a picture of a tablet at the grave of Nirmal ruler Mirza Ibrahim Baig Dhonsa in the municipal garden in Sarad Mahal area for its translation and adding in the above book.

As well as I need biography details of holy persons of Bhainsa, Mudhole, and other places.

### **REGARDING THE BIOGRAPHY OF HAZRAT HAQQANI SAHIB**

I was heard that there is a great holy person's tomb found in Pipri village in Nirmal taluka & district known as Haqqani Sahib and there is a tradition that he was helped King Aurangzeb's army to cross the river at the flood time and now it is known that Haqqani family persons are living in Mudhole as per research work from Hyderabad directly in this matter.

As I was searching details and I have been received some details to me directly and I am pleased to inform you that I got a picture of the tomb of Hazrat Haqqani Sahib in Pipri village with the above message in which some great historic details are found but to proceed further more information is needed in this matter.

Thanking you for your cooperation

Mohammed Abdul Hafeez  
Email hafeezanwar@yahoo.com

THE END.

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**Subject:** Tazkira-e-Nirmal-Zarb-e-Nirmal-Ebook  
Date 20 March 2022

To  
The Collector Nirmal District

Nirmal.,

Respected Sir

I am sending the book Tazkira e Nirmal in the Persian language and request you to forward this book to the archeological department for its translation into the English language and as it is a rare heritage book and which was found upon hard task and

endeavors. And its link is as follows.

[https://www.rekhta.org/ebooks/tazkira-e-nirmal-zarb-e-nirmal-ebooks?fbclid=IwAR1SHtzuXuV9DKAZ8RlLnPwl00VZA1wufBAhq9vYe\\_jeZMLfwGEZOpBf3GM](https://www.rekhta.org/ebooks/tazkira-e-nirmal-zarb-e-nirmal-ebooks?fbclid=IwAR1SHtzuXuV9DKAZ8RlLnPwl00VZA1wufBAhq9vYe_jeZMLfwGEZOpBf3GM)

Thanking you for your kind cooperation and attention.

Regards

Mohammed Abdul Hafeez  
Amazon Author

Copy forwarded to the Chief Secretary Telangana State, Hyderabad for the favor of information and kind action in this matter.

Copy forwarded to the Telangana State Travel Development Corporation Hyderabad.

**The End.**